

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

dence of yellow fever. Consequently 24 of them were discharged from

quarantine on the evening of the 21st instant.

Two of these passengers, women, remain upon the island, one of them having been confined on the 19th instant, the other being her mother, who acts as her nurse. The labor was a difficult instrumental one, with a subsequent operation for lacerated perineum; therefore, it will be at least fifteen days from date of confinement before she will be able to travel.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., July 15, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended July 13, 1901. During the week no vessels were inspected and no bills of health issued. Nothing of interest has occurred in quarantine or sanitary lines.

Respectfully,

W. W. King, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan and subports for the week ended July 20, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 20, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immi- grants,
July 15	Spanish steamship Martin Saenz	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, La Palma, Mallorca, Valencia, Malago, Cadiz, and Las Palmas.	6
July 16 July 17	French steamship Saint Simon American steamship Maracaibo	Haitian ports and Santo Domingo	1
July 19	Provisional flag steamship Julia		21
	Total		29

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving during the week ended July 20, 1901, at subports of Porto Rico.

Mayaguez.—July 16, French steamship St. Domingue, from Haitian and Santo Domingo ports, with 7 immigrants. July 18, provisional flag

steamship Julia, from Cuban and Santo Domingo ports, with 6 immigrants.

Other subports.—No transactions.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

Canada—British Columbia—Victoria.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—Havana.—Month of June, 1901. Population, 256,666. Total number of deaths, 497, including enteric fever, 15; measles, 1, and 55 from tuberculosis.

Santiago.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 75, including 9 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—Roubaix.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 124,447. Total number of deaths, 196, including diptheria, 2, and 4 from whooping cough.

Rouen.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 112,657 Total number of deaths, 296, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 3, and 63 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1901. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 110, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 6, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,026. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 21.9, and the lowest in Swansea, viz, 11.0.

London.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 49; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 27; whooping cough, 22; enteric fever, 6; and diarrhea and dysentery, 45. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,654 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 13 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 14 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 6, 1901, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 31.0 per 1,000. In Dublin and